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HISTORY

OF THE

Twenty-Second Regiment

22nd

Regt.

~~IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY~~

FROM THE DATE OF ENLISTMENT TO MUSTER OUT OF THE
SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, GIVING ALL THE
IMPORTANT EVENTS IN ITS CAMPAIGNS IN MISSOURI,
IN THE SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF VICKSBURG,
IN THE TEXAS EXPEDITION AND IN
THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

BY SIMEON BARNETT.

Drum Major and Principal Musician of the Regiment.

IOWA CITY, IOWA:

N. H. BRAINERD, PUBLISHER.

1865.

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HISTORY

OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The 22d Regiment, Iowa Vol. Infantry, Colonel W. M. Stone, rendezvoused and organized at Camp Pope, Iowa City, Iowa, in the month of August, 1862. It was composed of seven companies from Johnson county, one from Jasper, one from Monroe and one from Wapello counties, and was mustered into the service of the United States, by Capt. H. B. Hendershott, on the 9th day of September, 1862.

On the 15th day of the same month, it was ordered to the field, and proceeded by rail road to Davenport, and from there on the steamer Metropolitan down the Mississippi River to St. Louis, where it arrived on the 18th, and quartered in Benton Barracks. It remained at this place several days, during which time it was thoroughly equipped for active service. On the 22d, orders were received to move, and at two o'clock, P. M., it marched to the depot, and from there was conveyed on the Rail Road to Rolla, Mo., arriving at the latter place at 12 M., on the 23rd, and marched out on the Springfield road, and encamped on an eminence about two miles from the town of Rolla, Mo. It was subsequently assigned to the post of Rolla, and remained here, guarding commissary stores, and the railroad, and escorting trains to the army of South East Mo., until the 27th day of January, 1863, when it received orders to join the army at West Plains, commanded by Gen. Davidson. After a march of five days, the Regiment reached the latter place, and was brigaded with the 21st and 23d Iowa Infantry Regiments, Col. W. M. Stone commanding the Brigade, and was designated the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Army of South East Missouri. The army remained at this place, until a train of supplies had arrived from Rolla, when it took up its line of march on the 10th of February, on the road leading to Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain, arriving at the latter place on the 26th. Owing to the almost impassable condition of the roads,

considerable delay was experienced in moving the train, and rations becoming exhausted, the Regiment was twice compelled to halt and grind corn to subsist on until it could reach the Post. This long march through the mountainous regions of the State, at such a season of the year, was a very severe one. Yet, notwithstanding it was the first march in which the Regiment participated, the men endured the hardships and privations incident to such a campaign without a murmur or complaint, and the health of the Regiment improved rapidly. The army remained in camp at Iron Mountain until the 9th day of March, 1863, when orders were received to join the army of Gen. U. S. Grant, then operating against the city of Vicksburg, Miss. It arrived at St. Genevieve, Mo., on the Missouri river, on the 12th, and stopped in camp until the 22d. The Regiment then embarked on the transport Blackhawk, and arrived at Milliken's Bend, La., on the 27th. On the 1st day of April, the troops which constituted the army of South East Missouri had all reached this point, where General Grant was concentrating a large army for the coming campaign. These troops were assigned to the 13th Army Corps, commanded by Gen. John A. McClernand. The 22d Iowa Regiment was assigned to a brigade composed of the 21st, 22d, 23d Iowa, and 11th Wisconsin, Col. C. L. Harris, of the latter Regiment, commanding the Brigade, which formed a part of the 14th Division, of the 13th Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Carr.

The organization of the army destined to operate against the rebel stronghold being then complete, the brigade to which the 22d Iowa belonged received marching orders, and, on the morning of the 20th of April, proceeded to Richmond, La., and having succeeded in driving a small body of the enemy's cavalry from the latter place, marched, via. Carthage, to Jerkin's Landing and went into camp to wait the remainder of the Corps. A fleet of Gun Boats and transports having successfully run the blockade on the river in front of Vicksburg, and everything being in readiness, the 13th Army Corps embarked on transports on the evening of the 27th of April, 1863, and on the morning of the 28th proceeded down the river and landed at Hard Times, opposite the mouth of Black River, and near Grand Gulf, where the enemy had erected fortifications and powerful water batteries, on a bluff commanding the entrance of Black River. On the morning of the 29th, the fleet, headed by the Gun Boat Benton, moved down and engaged the rebel batteries, and after a terrible

bombardment, which lasted several hours without any perceptible success, the project was abandoned, having succeeded however, in dismounting several of the enemy's guns. Having failed in this, which was doubtless intended to have been a combined attack by the land and naval forces against this impregnable position of the enemy, the 13th Army Corps, which lay on the levee at Hard Times, with orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice, and from which they had a magnificent view of the whole engagement, received the order to march, and moved down three miles below Grand Gulf and camped until morning. During the night the fleet of transports and Gun Boats, which so daringly and successfully ran the blockade at Vicksburg, passed the rebel batteries on the morning of the 30th. The 13th Corps embarked on transports and gunboats, proceeded down the river and landed at 3 P. M., about ten miles below Grand Gulf, at the small village of Bruinsburg, Miss., near the mouth of the Bayou Pierre. At 4 o'clock the army, having received five days rations from the transports, took up its march into the State of Miss., on the road leading to Port Gibson. The 2d Brigade, to which the 22d Iowa belonged, forming the extreme advance of the army marched in the following order: 21st, 22d 23d Iowa Reg'ts and 11th Wis. Col. Harris, of the 11th Wis., who had thus far been in command, was taken sick and the command of the Brigade was devolved upon Col. Wm. M. Stone, of the 22d Iowa. The march through the enemy's country was continued without interruption until 1 o'clock A. M., of the first of May, when the advance guard, composed of one company of the 21st Iowa, under command of Capt. Crook, was suddenly fired into from the enemy's advance picket, about five miles from Port Gibson. In a short time the enemy's batteries, which had previously been planted so as to enfilade the road while the troops were advancing, commenced a furious cannonading, throwing shell and canister, but, fortunately, owing to the darkness of the night, did but little execution. It being evident that a collision of the hostile forces was not far off, Col. Stone galloped forward to ascertain, as near as possible in the darkness, the enemy's position, and having succeeded in reconnoitering the ground in their front, ordered the troops forward. In the meantime the first Iowa Battery had come up and got into position and the 22d Iowa was ordered to its support. The batteries thus posted kept up an incessant fire at close range for nearly two hours, when by mutual consent, both parties ceased, and the

troops, being properly disposed for battle, lay down on their arms for a renewal of the conflict. At early dawn on the the coming morning, preparations were made to attack the enemy, who were strongly posted on Thompson's Hill, two companies of the 22d Iowa, Co. H Capt. Shrader, and Co. G Capt. Hawkins, were deployed as skirmishers and advanced to feel the enemy. The Brigade immediately followed, and, in conjunction with the troops from the Corps, charged the enemy and drove them in confusion from the field. Great excitement prevailed at this stage of the battle and cheer after cheer went up along the whole line as the victorious army pressed back the routed forces of the enemy, capturing several pieces of artillery, abandoned in their precipitate flight, and several hundred prisoners. The pursuit was continued for nearly three miles, when it was ascertained that the enemy had received heavy reinforcements and had taken another position near the outskirts of the town of Port Gibson, for the purpose of checking the advance of the Union troops, and covering the retreat of their defeated and demoralized army. Batteries were placed in position and an artillery duel commenced which lasted over two hours, when the rebel batteries being disabled, the firing ceased. During this time the 22d Iowa was ordered to the support of a battery, and while the artillery engagement continued, were subjected to a heavy fire from the enemy's guns at short range.—About 4 o'clock P. M., the firing having ceased along the whole line, the 2d Brigade, in conjunction with Gen. Barbridge's command, was ordered to advance and carry the enemy's position. The 22d Iowa deployed two companies, Capt. Gearke, with Co. B and Capt. Shrader with Co. H, as skirmishers and moved forward to attack and were soon engaged with the enemy.—Owing to the character of the ground, which was covered with a dense and impenetrable growth of cane, so peculiar to the South, the Brigade did not succeed in reaching the enemy, but received and returned the enemy's fire until they again retired from the field, leaving the Union army in undisputed possession, where they bivouacked for the night.—Throughout the entire engagement the 22d Iowa was exposed to the fire of the enemy, and, notwithstanding the fatigue and hardships to which the men were exposed the day previous and the loss of sleep during the night, they unflinchingly bore the brunt of battle and gave evidence to the world of their gallantry, bravery and endurance in the field of duty.

Too much praise cannot be accorded to both officers and

men for their universal good conduct in this bloody battle, the first in which the regiment had ever been engaged. A list of the casualties will be found appended.

Early on the morning of the 2d the army took up its line of march in pursuit of the enemy, and having proceeded beyond Port Gibson to Bayou Pierre, the 2d Brigade was ordered to halt for the purpose of rebuilding a bridge, which had been destroyed by the enemy the night previous. This work being completed the march was again resumed on the 4th, on the road leading to Raymond. On the morning of this day Col. Stone resumed command of the regiment, being released from the command of the 2d Brigade by Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler. The march on this road was continued for several days in succession. On the 13th the 2d Brigade arrived at Mississippi Springs, having passed through Raymond and over the battle-field of Gen'l Logan. The 22d Iowa was ordered to remain at the Mississippi Springs to guard the train, while the balance of Gen. Carr's Division and other troops of the 13th Corps remained in the vicinity of Raymond to await the result of the expedition of Gen. Sherman against Jackson. The latter having proved successful, the 22d received orders to return to Raymond, where it remained until the morning of the 16th, when it again took up its line of march on the road leading to Edwards' Station. At 10 A. M. the same day the enemy was again encountered, in the vicinity of Champion Hills, where was fought one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulting in the complete overthrow and discomfiture of the rebel army, under Gen. Pemberton. In this memorable engagement, which lasted until night-fall of the 16th, the Division of Gen. Carr, to which the 22d belonged, was held in reserve. In the pursuit which followed the defeat of the enemy the 22d took an active part in manœvering to cut them off, and captured alone over two hundred prisoners, which had straggled from their command. The pursuit was continued, with Gen. Carr's Division in the advance, until 10 P. M., arriving at Edwards' Depot and capturing a train of commissary and ordnance stores and other property, which was abandoned by the enemy in their precipitate flight.

At daylight on the morning of the 17th the army again resumed its march, on the road leading to Black River Bridge, with Gen. Carr's Division of McClelland's Corps in the advance. About 10 o'clock A. M. came in contact with the enemy's pickets, posted in the woods to the right of the pike, about two miles from the bridge, and after a sharp skirmish

succeeded in driving them in. The enemy were found to be posted in the immediate vicinity of the Rail Road Bridge, with works so constructed as to defend it. The position thus taken by the enemy was naturally a very strong one and was well calculated for their purpose, which was to defend the bridge and crossing at this point, at all hazard. The railroad, running from Jackson to Vicksburg almost due west, crossed the river at nearly right angles. On the west bank of the river, high bluffs extended to the water's edge, while on the east side was a cultivated bottom nearly a mile in width, which was surrounded on the east by a bayou of stagnant water, twenty feet wide and three deep, connecting with the river above the Railroad, and extending to the river below. The enemy's rifle pits were constructed on this Island on the inside of the bayou, the latter serving as a ditch, immediately in front of which was an open field.

Having reconnoitred their position, and ascertained the most accessible point of attack, the 13th Corps moved forward, Gen. Carr's Division still in the advance, where skirmishing was renewed and continued for three hours.

Gen. Lawler, of the 2d Brigade, who occupied the extreme right of the investing line, discovered that by moving his Brigade under cover of the river bank, a charge on the enemy's works from that point could be successfully made. Accordingly he ordered his Brigade to charge, and if possible carry the works. The 23d Iowa, headed by the gallant Col. Kinsman, led the van, followed by the 21st Iowa and 11th Wis., while the 22d Iowa, on the extreme right of the brigade, was ordered to move down the river bank and assault the enemy's left, resting on the river. With an ear piercing yell, these gallant men rushed forward across the open plain in front of the enemy's works, strewing the field with the dead and wounded.

Onward was the watchword, until the small remnant of the shattered column, passing through a most destructive and concentrated fire, had reached the bayou, when the enemy broke and fled like frightened sheep. The moment had arrived to make a haul of the boasted chivalry; and, as the balance of the brigade mounted the parapet in front, the 22d Iowa moved over the enemy's left and, following the river bank, succeeded in cutting off the retreat of almost the entire garrison before they reached the river bridge. A few of the fleetest escaped. Some undertook to swim the river, and many, owing to the very strong current, were drowned. Dead bodies could be seen floating in the fallen timber and brush for many hun-

dred yards down the stream. The ground at the edge of the stream was literally covered with guns, accoutrements and clothing of every description. As trophies of this daring and magnificent movement, there were captured by the 2d brigade alone, 17 pieces of artillery, and more than the whole brigade itself numbered, in prisoners, and several thousand stand of small arms. This engagement was stamped as the most successful and brilliant affair of the campaign, and the 2d brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Lawler, received the highest commendation of the commanding General. The casualties of the brigade were heavy; but, owing to the position given to the 22d Iowa, it having advanced within a few yards of the enemy's guns under shelter of the river bank, the loss to it was but slight.

The enemy having succeeded in burning the bridge across the river, and there being no pontoon train with the army, the whole of the 13th Corps went into camp on the battle field. On the evening of the 18th, a floating bridge being completed, the Corps again took up its line of march on the Jackson and Vicksburg pike.

The march was continued all night and the following day, the 19th, until about 12 o'clock, M., when the Corps of Gen. McClelland reach the hills surrounding the city of Vicksburg. The enemy opened their guns at the first approach of the army in front of their defences, and firing was kept up briskly all day between the contending batteries. At 2 o'clock, P. M., the infantry was ordered to move forward; and, after several hours' hard skirmishing, the 13th Corps succeeded in gaining an advance position within six hundred yards of the enemy's works, and was covered from their fire by a range of hills. The loss in this affair was one man in the 22d Iowa. The ground gained by Gen. Carr's Division was on the range of hills in the immediate vicinity of the Jackson and Vicksburg Railroad. Gen. Lawler's Brigade occupied the left, with the right of the 22d Iowa resting on the Railroad. During the whole of the night of the 20th, the regiment was engaged in throwing up fortifications for operations on the coming day. By morning of the 21st, two twenty pounder Napoleon guns of the 16th Ohio battery, were planted on the brow of the hill, and at light opened on the enemy's works, and in a short time succeeded in dismounting a heavy gun, mounted *en barbette*, but eliciting no reply from the enemy's cannon; owing, it was thought, to their scarcity of ammunition. Throughout the day, the 22d Regiment remained in the breast-

works thrown up in the night, and kept up a continuous fire on the enemy's sharpshooters, which was returned with spirit; but, owing to the inaccuracy of rebel fire and the great distance, but two men of the 22d were wounded during their first day's practice in the rifle pits. On the evening of the same day, 21st, Col. Stone received Gen. Grant's order for a general assault on the enemy's line at ten o'clock; A. M., on the 22d. Accordingly, about 11 o'clock, A. M., of the 21st, the men were ordered to divest themselves of everything but their guns and accoutrements, and be ready to move. The object was to gain possession of a prominent position midway between the two lines, from which it was thought a successful assault could be made. In the stillness of midnight, the 22d Iowa, being in the advance, moved over the brow of the hill and passed noiselessly down the deep ravine into which the enemy had felled trees in every conceivable manner; and crawling cautiously on hands and knees for two or three hours, succeeded in reaching the desired position without drawing the attention of the enemy's pickets, which were posted but twenty yards distant. The day was dawning when the position was gained, and the men were ordered to lie down and rest on the hill side until the appointed hour, 10 o'clock, A. M. At 9½ o'clock, the brigade was formed in lines of battalions, the 22d Iowa in advance, followed by the 21st Iowa and 11th Wis. At the hour of ten, Capt. Blaford Wilson, of Gen. Lawler's staff, arrived and directed Col. Stone to advance, and in a moment more, with the battle cry of "Remember Kinsman," the command "Forward" was given by Col. Stone, when the 22d Regiment leaped over the hill to the charge.

The enemy were on the alert; and, as the colors of the Regiment were raised above the hill, a thousand bayonets glittered in the sun above the parapet of Fort Beauregard. This strong work, against which the principal attack was directed, covered fully half an acre of ground, the walls being fifteen feet high, and surrounded by a ditch ten feet wide, a line of rifle pits connecting it with others of the same kind, each of which was so arranged as to enfilade the approach to the other. The regiment succeeded in reaching, under a most galling and concentrated fire of grape and musketry, an almost impenetrable abattis, forty yards from the works, when it became necessary to reform the line, which had become very much scattered in crossing the logs and obstructions which literally covered the ground. The men rallied around the flag and were again led to the charge. Col. Stone was here severely

wounded, while gallantly charging at the head of his Regiment, and was carried from the field. Lient. Col. Harvy Graham then assumed command and, with a few officers and about fifty men, succeeded in reaching the ditch, but, with no scaling ladders, were unable to enter the works. Serg. Joseph E. Griffith, however, with some fifteen men, by raising one another up the wall, entered the fort, driving the enemy and capturing a number of prisoners. There being a series of rifle pits in the rear of the fort, the latter being open, the place was untenable, and they were obliged to withdraw. Serg. Griffith and David Trine of Co. I, were the only survivors of this daring exploit. The charge was a failure, the troops were repulsed, but did not leave the field until ordered. The 21st and 22d Iowa and 11 Wis. remained, receiving and returning the enemy's fire, until their ammunition was exhausted, when they were withdrawn to their original position.

In this severe and sanguinary struggle, the Regiment suffered heavily, the loss being 164 in killed, wounded and missing, nearly half the number engaged in the assault. Too much praise cannot be given to both officers and men for their good conduct and distinguished gallantry throughout this long and severe engagement. Capt. James Robertson, of Co. A, and Lient. M. A. Robb, of Co. D, were killed at the head of their companies. Lient. Col. Harvy Graham and several men were taken prisoners in the ditch, at the Fort. Capt. John H. Gearkee, Lient. John Remick and Lient. Lafayette Mullins fell, severely wounded, at the post of honor. Many were the acts of bravery displayed at different times during the day.

A list of the casualties will be found appended.

On the morning of the 23d, the 22d Iowa occupied the same position as it left on the evening of the 21st. On the same day other dispositions of the troops were made, and the 22d were moved three hundred yards south of the railroad, on the same range of hills. Finding it impracticable to take the city of Vicksburg and garrison by assault, Gen. Grant determined upon a siege, and the troops went cheerfully and diligently to work with the pick and spade. The plan of gaining the enemy's works was commenced and continued until formidable works were thrown up to within twenty feet of the enemy's main forts, when it was impossible to proceed further without bringing on a general engagement, which the enemy very judiciously avoided by a capitulation, or rather, the surrender of the post and garrison to Gen. Grant, on the 4th day of July, 1863.

During this long and trying siege, from the 19th day of

May to the time of the surrender, the 22d Regiment occupied an advanced position on the line, and participated in all its operations. Both officers and men bore the dangers, hardships and exposures incident to a long siege with courage, fortitude and a patient endurance worthy of the highest commendation. A list of the casualties occurring in the trenches from 22d day of May to July 4th, will be found appended. On the 4th day of July the Regiment received orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice, and on the morning of the 5th took up its line of march, accompanying the expedition of Gen. Sherman to Jackson, Miss. Owing to the exposure and excessive fatigue attending the siege, the regiment started on the trip with but one hundred and fifty men for duty. The march towards Jackson in pursuit of the rebel Gen. Johnston's forces was void of incident until the 9th, when the enemy were found in force in front of the city. The troops were formed in line of battle, and an immediate advance ordered. The 22d was formed on the south side of the Vicksburg road, leading to the city. Two companies, F commanded by Capt. A. B. Cree, and G by 1st Serg. J. K. Duncan, were deployed as skirmishers. The enemy's batteries opened a furious cannonading with grape and canister, and the infantry, posted in a heavy piece of timber, behind an open field, opened with musketry on the advancing line. The troops rushed forward on the double quick and, when within a hundred yards of the rebels, the latter fell back in confusion, seeking shelter behind the strong fortifications around the city. It being no part of the programme to immediately assault their works, the troops went to work fortifying a line within six hundred yards of that of the enemy. Skirmishing and cannonading were kept up night and day until the 13th, when the enemy, anticipating an assault, which was to be made on the morning of the 17th, evacuated during the night. A list of casualties will be found appended. The Regiment was busily engaged for several days in tearing up the track and burning the ties on the Mississippi Central Railroad, when it returned to Vicksburg, arriving at the latter place on the 24th day of July, and going into camp on the river bank, in front of the city.

In this long and arduous campaign, ending in the occupation of the city of Jackson by the Federal forces, the 22d Iowa played a conspicuous part.

Soon after the arrival at Vicksburg, the Regiment moved its camp to a more healthful location, on the hill overlooking

the river, for rest and recuperation. While here Col. Stone, then commanding the Brigade, having been called upon to accept the gubernatorial honors of his State, took final leave of the army, carrying with him the love and admiration of his comrades in arms. The officers and men of the Regiment regreted much the loss of their noble commander, under whose judicious training, and kind and generous treatment, they had won a name second to none in the field. While the troops lay at Vicksburg, the 13th Army Corps was reorganized, and the 22d Iowa assigned to the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, Col. C. L. Harris commanding Brigade. Furloughs and leave of absence were here granted at the rate of five per cent., to officers and men. The Regiment, having sufficiently recovered from the effects of the late campaign, received orders to move and on the evening of the 13th day of August embarked on the transport *Baltic*, thus ending campaigning in the States of Missouri and Mississippi.

On the morning of the 16th, the 22d Regiment arrived at Carrollton, Louisiana, five miles above New Orleans, and went into camp north of town, on the Shell road. While in camp here, orders were issued by Gen. Washburn, commanding 13th Army Corps, to prepare for a campaign in Louisiana. The troops were ordered to store all surplus baggage at New Orleans, and divest themselves of everything that would prove an incumbrance in a short and active campaign. Orders were issued to embark on the morning of September 4th, for Algiers, La. Accordingly the troops marched to the levee and, previous to embarkation, were reviewed on the river bottom, between the city of New Orleans and Carrollton, by Generals Grant and Banks. Proceeding on transports down the river to Algiers, La., they disembarked and were conveyed on the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad to Bayou Beauf, arriving at 4 o'clock, P. M., Sept. 5th, and remained here in camp until the 11th, when the Regiment marched to Brashear City, situated on Berwick Bay, a distance of ten miles, and encamped here until Sept. 25th, when it crossed Berwick Bay and went into camp near the ruins of the town of Berwick. On the 2d of October, all the troops intended to accompany the expedition having reached this place, the army took up its line of march on the road leading to Opelousas, and arrived at Vermillionville, on Vermillion Bayou, on the 10th, via Iberia, Franklin and St. Martinsville. On the 22d, received orders to be ready to move at 6 o'clock, A. M. Accordingly broke up camp at the appointed hour and started for Opelous-

as, arriving on the 25th via Carrier Crow Bayou. The expedition, having accomplished the object for which it was fitted out, returned to Berwick by the same route, arriving there on the 10th day of November. This army consisted of the 13th and 19th Army Corps, the 19th commanded by Gen. Franklin, the 13th at first under command of Gen. Washburn, afterwards under Gen. E. O. C. Ord. This campaign, not so short as was anticipated, accomplished no important results, except to temporarily drive the enemy out of that part of the country south of Bayou Teeche, extending from Berwick to Opelousas. The enemy were first encountered near Iberia and Franklin, and consisted of a heavy force of Infantry, commanded by the rebel General, Dick Taylor. They rapidly fell back, followed closely by the Union army, until arriving at Opelousas, when, unable to bring on a general engagement, the expedition was abandoned. During this campaign the Union troops had several skirmishes with the enemy, in which the losses were slight.

On the 17th the Regiment, with the Division commanded by Gen. Washburn, was ordered to accompany the expedition to Texas, under Gen. Banks. It crossed Berwick Bay, and was conveyed to Algiers by railroad, arriving at the latter place on the 18th. Five companies of the Regiment, A, F, D, I and C, in command of Col. Graham, embarked on the steam-propeller, T. A. Scott, while the balance of the Regiment, in command of Major White, encamped at Algiers to await transportation. On the 20th, proceeded down the Mississippi River, and crossed the bar into the Gulf of Mexico, at 9 o'clock, A. M., Nov. 21st. On the 26th, after a stormy and perilous voyage arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande, off Brazos Santiago, Texas. Here an attempt was made to land a portion of the troops on board at Point Isabel. The ship drawing too much water to cross the bar, five companies of the 11th Wis. were landed in small boats, but, deeming the undertaking a rather hazardous one during a rough sea, the project was abandoned and the ship again put to sea, leaving the troops, already landed, on Point Isabel. On the evening of the 27th, arrived off Mustang Island, seventy miles below Matagorda Bay. The storm having somewhat abated, succeeded in landing the troops safely at this point. On the 29th, proceeded with the expedition against the Fort Esperanza, commanding the entrance to Matagorda Bay, marching across the St. Joseph and Matagorda Isles, and arrived on the 1st day of December, the enemy having blown up the magazine

and abandoned the works the night previous. Dec. 2d crossed Pass Cavalls, at the entrance of the Bay, and went into camp on the Peninsula, at Decrow's Point. The Regiment was here joined by the left wing, under Major White. Remained in camp here, until January 3d, 1864, when the Regiment, accompanying the Division, embarked on the steamer "Matamoros," and proceeded to Indianola, up the bay a distance of forty miles.

The enemy occupied the town, but fled at the approach of the Union troops, who were here quartered in houses and stayed over two weeks, the enemy making his appearance in small force (cavalry) twice, but was easily driven off by getting the artillery to bear upon him, or a few volleys of musketry. Was then ordered to Old Indianola, a distance of four miles, and here went into winter quarters.

While here the 1st and 2d Brigades were consolidated, and formed the 1st Brig. of the 1st Div., the former commanded by Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, the latter successively by Generals Washburn, Dana and Benton. The Regiment enjoyed excellent health, and improved rapidly in discipline and military efficiency. The enemy appeared in front of the town several times in small reconnoitering parties, which were generally easily driven off by a party of twenty-five mounted Infantry, organized for that purpose from the different Regiments in the Brigade. On one occasion they encountered a full company of rebel cavalry, supposed to belong to Wall's Legion, formerly known as "Texan Rangers." A desperate fight took place about fifteen miles in the interior, when they were defeated by the enemy, who captured nearly the entire party. The enemy numbered about a hundred men, yet notwithstanding their superiority in numbers, horses and arms, this gallant party fought them for nearly three hours, when they were surrounded and compelled to surrender. The names of the men belonging to the 22d Iowa, attached to this party when captured, will be found appended.

On the 12th day of March the troops evacuated the town and returned to Matagorda Island, all other troops of the 13th Army Corps having left the Island. The 1st Division, under command of Gen. Dana, was assigned to the defences of the coast at this point. During the time the Regiment remained here, it was commanded by Major Houston, of the 23d Iowa, Col. Graham having been ordered to Iowa on recruiting service, and Major White being home on leave of absence. On the 21st of April the Regiment was ordered to embark on

board the steamers Planter and Matamoras, and proceeded on an expedition under command of Gen. Warren, to Port Lavacca, a distance of seventy miles from the mouth of the Bay, and thirty miles above Indianola. The object was to obtain lumber for the completion of the forts and other works already constructed on the Island. Arrived in front of the town at 12 o'clock, M., when the enemy, consisting of one company of Wall's Cavalry, seeing the approach of the steamers, fled to the country. Port Lavacca is beautifully situated on an eminence on the west bank of Lavacca Bay, and contained before the war about two thousand inhabitants. The Regiment disembarked and, sending Company A, Lieut. Jones commanding, as an advance guard, took possession of the town. The steamers having been loaded with lumber, and the object of the expedition accomplished, Gen. Warren dispatched two companies, A and E, under command of Major Houston, to attack the enemy, who had returned with more force and were loitering near town. Maj. Houston disposed the two companies so as to surround the enemy, who, on finding out their situation, fired a volley and fled. In their route they were intercepted by a squad sent in another direction, who fired a volley, killing one and wounding several of the enemy. The companies, unable to pursue farther, returned. The Regiment then embarked, and, taking quite a number of Union families on board, returned to the Island on the 23d.

The expedition up Red River having met with a reverse, the 1st Div., 13th A. C., were ordered to evacuate the Island and report to Gen. Banks. Accordingly the left wing of the 22d Iowa Regt., in command of Capt. Gearkee, embarked for New Orleans on the 27th, and the right wing, in command of Major White, followed on the 29th, on the steamship St. Mary. On the 4th of May, the right wing, commanded by Capt. A. B. Cree, and the 23d Iowa, embarked on transports accompanied by Gen. Fitz Henry Warren and Staff, and proceeded up Red River. Arrived at Fort De Russey on the 6th. The enemy having obstructed the navigation of the river below Alexandria, returned to the mouth of Red River, landed on the Mississippi River bank, and went into camp to await further orders. On the 15th of May a fleet of transports arrived, and the detachment in command of Capt. Cree embarked and proceeded up Red River to join the troops of Gen. Banks' expedition, on their retreat from Alexandria. On the following day the 13th, 17th and 19th Corps arrived, and crossing the river where it was about 500 yards wide, on

a bridge constructed of transports, at once took up their line of march for Morganzia, La. The detachment of the 22d, with the 23d Iowa, were temporarily attached to a provisional Brigade, commanded by Col. Shelton of the 42d Ohio. Marched all night and reached Morganzia at 11 o'clock, A. M. next day. Remained in camp at the latter place until the 9th day of June, when Capt. Cree received orders to report with his detachment to Col. Graham, who, in the meantime, had been ordered to report with his Regiment to Gen. Benton, at Baton Rouge. Joined the Regiment at this place on the 10th, thus ending campaigning in Texas and Louisiana.

The 13th A. C. having been temporarily discontinued by the War Department, the Regiment was ordered to report to Gen. Reynolds, at New Orleans. Embarked on transports and reached New Orleans July 6th, and was ordered into camp at Algiers, La. The Regiment was here assigned to the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 19th A. C., Gen. Grover commanding the Division, Col. Molinex, of the 159th New York, commanding Brigade. The 19th Army Corps as reorganized comprised three Divisions, 1st, Dwight's, composed of eastern Regiments exclusively; 2d, Grover's, of five western Regiments, the remainder eastern troops; and the 3d, Lawler's, all western Regiments. The 1st and 2d Divisions, having been ordered to report to Washington, D. C., the 22d Iowa embarked on the 19th of July, on the steamship Cahawba, and after a voyage void of incidents, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 24th, and anchored in Hampton Roads, and on the 25th, at 8 o'clock, A. M., proceeded up James River to Bermuda Hundred Landing, and joined the forces of Gen. Butler. The 22d Iowa, 159 and 131, N. Y., were the only Regiments of the Division ordered to this place, the other portion having gone direct to Washington. They were temporarily attached to Gen. Terry's Division, Gen. Birney's Corps, and placed on duty in the trenches extending across the Peninsula, from the James to the Appomattox Rivers. They occupied a portion of the line in Gen. Butler's front until the 31st, when orders were received to report to Washington, D. C. Accordingly at 2 o'clock, A. M., on the first day of August, the command took up its line of march, arriving at Bermuda Hundred at day light. Embarked on the transport Wenona, and steamed down the James River to Fortress Monroe, and from thence up the Potomac to Washington; arriving at 12 M. Disembarked and marched through the City of Washington via Penn. Avenue and Capitol to the Soldiers' Rest, and remain-

ed until morning. Aug. 2d took up their line of march to Ten-
alley Town, at the outer defences of the City of Washington,
and went into camp on the heights of Georgetown, overlook-
ing the city, and were here joined by a portion of the Div.
On the 13th received orders to be ready to march. Accord-
ingly on the morning of the 14th, the Div. took up its line of
march to join the expedition of Gen. Sheridan, then operating
in the vicinity of Cedar Creek and Strasburg, in the Shenan-
doah Valley. Marched through Drainsville, Leesburg and
Hamilton, Kitoctan Mountains, and through Snicker's Gap in
Blue Ridge, wading the Shenandoah river at the foot of the
mountains at midnight, and arrived at Berryville, ten miles
from Winchester, at daylight on the morning of the 18th.
Here met the forces of Gen. Sheridan on their retreat down
the Valley, pursued by the rebel forces commanded by Gen.
Early. Joined in the retreat on the Berryville and Harper's
Ferry Road and reached Summit Point, four miles from
Charleston, at midnight. Remained in camp here for two
days, when the enemy threatened a flank movement on the
right, near Martinsburg. The army again fell back to Hall-
town, in front of Harper's Ferry, on the 21st, the 22d Iowa
forming the rear guard. Here took up a position on the range
of hills, the left resting on the Potomac river, the right near
the foot of the Blue Ridge. The enemy appeared the same
day in force. Skirmishing commenced and continued for sev-
eral days, when the enemy, deeming it imprudent to assault
this impregnable position, evacuated on the night of the 27th,
falling back to near Bunker Hill, on the line of Opequan
Creek. A reconnoissance having developed this fact, the army
took up its line of march in pursuit of the enemy on the 29th
and reaching a commanding point between Charleston
and Opequan, threw up a double line of earthworks, parallel
with the latter, and within two miles of the enemy. On the
3d of September, Gen. Sheridan having ascertained that the
enemy were massing a heavy force near Berryville to operate
against his left flank, sent the 8th and 19th Corps to counter-
act the same, leaving the 6th Corps in the works. About 5
P. M., the 8th Corps, being in the advance, were attacked
by the enemy near Berryville and were repulsed. The 2d
Brig., 2d Div., 19th Corps, was ordered forward to occupy
a position on the right of the 8th Corps, while the remain-
der of the 19th acted as a reserve in case of an emergency.
Skirmishing continued until midnight when the troops laid
down in a drenching rain, for a renewal of the combat at

daylight. In the morning cannonading was renewed and continued between the contending parties for several hours, when the enemy retired to their fortified line on the Opequan. The two Corps then threw up a strong line of works, and went into camp on the field. Remained in this camp until the 18th, without any change in the military situation, when the army received orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice. All surplus baggage and unnecessary camp and garrison equipage were at once loaded and sent to the rear, and the troops were left with nothing that could in the least encumber their march in an active campaign. At 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 19th, the army took up its line of march on the road leading to Winchester in the following order: 6th Corps on the left, 19th in the center, and the 8th on the right. Arrived at the Opequan soon after daylight. The road here passing through a narrow defile, the 19th Corps were obliged to halt till the 6th Corps passed. In the meantime the advance, composed entirely of cavalry, had been engaged with the enemy and had succeeded in driving in their pickets. At 9 A. M., the 19th Corps arrived upon the ground and formed in line of battle about one mile from Opequan, on a range of hills in the immediate front of the enemy. During the time that the formation of the line was in progress the enemy opened vigorously with their artillery, but were soon silenced and quiet was restored along the whole line, as if to prepare for the terrible trial which was soon to follow. The enemy were found to be strongly posted in a belt of heavy timber, with their line extending across the Winchester road. During a short reconnoissance to ascertain the enemy's position, the troops were allowed to rest. In a few minutes the command "forward" rang along the entire line, and the army moved to the attack. The 22d Iowa occupied the left of the Brigade, the latter forming the extreme left of the 19th Corps. The ground over which the 22d had to pass was an open field extending to the enemy's works, a distance of about one mile. The enemy, having an open view of the movements, opened a concentrated fire from their artillery on the advancing column, until it had reached within 600 yards, when they poured in a terrific fire of grape and canister. The Regiment now charged forward on the double quick with a yell through a most galling fire of musketry, and reached a point within one hundred yards of the enemy's lines, posted behind a stone fence in the woods. Under this destructive fire the line began to waver; but the men were rallied and fought for nearly

one hour in the open field against the enemy behind strong works. The 6th Corps which joined immediately on the left of the 22d Iowa, now began to fall back. Gen. Grover, seeing the enemy charge over the ground in pursuit of the 6th Corps, and finding his troops would soon be flanked, ordered them to fall back in good order. The enemy, inspired by this partial success, raised a yell and charged over the field in pursuit. The line, however, was again rallied, and by the right about the Union troops charged on the enemy, driving him at all points, over the field and through the timber, in confusion until they reached the range of hills near Winchester, where they attempted to make a stand, but their troops, having become too much demoralized, again fled in confusion, leaving the Union army in undisputed possession of the battle field at sun down, and a glorious victory won. In this desperate battle, the 22d Iowa occupied a very dangerous and exposed position, having advanced to the charge in the morning over an open field, while the greatest portion of the troops advanced under cover of timber. When the line fell back, the regiment rallied under the enemy's fire in the heat of battle, and in turn, charged and routed the enemy. It would be impossible to make any discrimination among the officers or men of the Regiment for gallant and meritorious conduct in this fierce action. The Regiment never fought better, not a man faltered or fell back, although it required more than momentary excitement to charge for one mile, all the time subjected to a heavy fire. None lacked courage and determination. All are entitled to great praise for their gallantry throughout the battle. Surgeon Shrader was on the field during the engagement, and was indefatigable in his exertions to care for the wounded. Q. M. Sterling and the non-commissioned staff officers rendered efficient services in carrying off the wounded and conducting the ambulances to different parts of the field and cannot be too highly commended. The total loss of the Regiment in this action was one hundred and nine in killed, wounded and missing. A list of casualties will be found appended.

The army camped on the battle field near Winchester until the following morning, when it took up its line of march in pursuit of the enemy, who had fallen back in the direction of Strasburg and Fisher's hill. Marched through Newton and Middletown, crossed Cedar Creek and reached the front of the enemy's strong fortified position on Fisher's hill on the same evening, the 20th, and went into camp. Laid here for two

days, during which time Gen. Sheridan reconnoitered the enemy's position and made preparations for an attack. On the morning of the 22d took up a position on a line in front of Strasburg and about one mile from the enemy's works on Fisher's hill. At 2 o'clock P. M. the 22d and 28th Iowa Regiments were ordered to advance and carry a line of rifle pits on the heights in front of Fisher's hill, that were occupied by the enemy's skirmishers and sharpshooters. The two regiments deployed as skirmishers and advanced up the hill and charged the enemy driving them into the main line of works. At 4 o'clock P. M. the army advanced, the 8th corps making a grand flank movement on the enemy's left, the 19th A. C. occupying the center and charging up the steep and rocky precipice in front of the enemy's breast works, driving them at all points in a complete rout. Owing to the irregularity of the ground over which the 22d Iowa had to pass the loss in the regiment in this brilliant affair was slight, amounting to four men wounded, whose names will be found appended.

It was now quite dark but the army immediately took up its line of march in pursuit of the enemy determined to capture their entire force or destroy their organization by scattering them to the mountains. During the night march it came up to the enemy's rear guard when they immediately opened with two pieces of artillery and a line of musketry, killing and wounding several, but on our line pouring in two or three volleys they made a precipitate retreat and the line moved on. In this encounter the 22d Iowa had one man severely wounded. In this pursuit, which was kept up until 4 o'clock in the morning, the 22d Iowa, with 11th Indiana, occupied the extreme advance of the army and marched, deployed as skirmishers, all night over hills and through ravines until they reached Woodstock, fifteen miles from Fisher's hill, capturing several hundred prisoners. On the 23d the army again marched in pursuit, passing through Edenburg, Mount Jackson, New Market and Harrisonburg and from there to Mount Crawford, ten miles from Staunton. Remained here one day and returned to Harrisonburg where the army encamped until the 6th day of October, 1864, when the army of Gen. Sheridan, having driven the demoralized and routed enemy from the Shenandoah Valley and accomplished the object of the campaign returned on the same route to Cedar Creek, between Middleton and Strasburg. Here the army commenced fortifying a position, with the 8th Corps on the left, 19th Corps in the center and 6th Corps on the extreme right, the line forming a semi-circle on a range of hills north of Cedar Creek

On the 13th the enemy reappeared, making an attack on the 8th and 19th Corps' pickets, stationed across the creek. The 22d Iowa and 13th Conn. regiments were sent out as skirmishers in anticipation of a general attack, but finding it to be but a reconnoissance of the enemy were ordered to halt, and the two regiments lay down on the open field, without divesting themselves of their arms and equipments, for the night. At daylight on the morning of the 14th were ordered to advance and attack the enemy. The two regiments advanced but the enemy fell back without further resistance, then returned to camp.

On the evening of the 18th the 22d Iowa, with the brigade under Col. Molineaux, received orders to be ready to move at 3 o'clock A. M. on the coming day, on a reconnoissance in the direction of Strasburg, to ascertain the force of the enemy and develop their lines of defence. Accordingly, at the time designated, the brigade was in line ready to move, when the enemy suddenly attacked the extreme left flank of the army, consisting of the 8th Corps, taking them completely by surprise and routing them from their works and camp, and throwing the entire corps into the rear of the 6th and 19th corps just before daylight as the men were enjoying themselves around their camp-fires, not dreaming of danger near, like a clap of thunder the rattle of ten thousand rifles broke upon the ear of the startled soldiery. Volley succeeded volley, the sounds reverberating from mountain side to mountain side caused the imagination to people the valley with countless myriads of fierce combatants; the artillery vomited flames, lighting up the surrounding darkness, hurling its contents shrieking through the night air away across the valley towards where the sounds of combat arose and where, bursting into a thousand fragments filled the air with countless conuscations of light. At this juncture the 22d Iowa, detached from the brigade, were ordered to double quick about one-half mile to save a battery from capture, previous to falling back and taking up a new position. They had not reached, however, within two hundred yards of the ground when it was ascertained that the enemy had possession of the guns and were charging over the works in heavy force. The regiment fired and held its ground for a while checking the advance of the enemy, but were obliged to fall back and rejoin the brigade to save itself from entire isolation and capture. In this retreat the regiment retained its organization and made a stand four different times alone, each time checking the ad-

vance of the enemy. The army fell back gradually for three miles in the direction of Winchester, fighting and contending for every foot of ground over which it was retreating. Gen. Sheridan, having been absent from his army in the morning, had now arrived, meeting his whole force on a retreat, when cheer after cheer rang along the lines, the troops reformed and preparations were made to redeem the disaster of the morning. Gen. Sheridan rode along the whole line and reviewed the troops and then ordered an advance on the enemy. In the meantime the enemy had advanced and attacked the skirmish line, the latter slowly falling back to the main line, of which the advance was formed of western regiments. The rebels fought with vigor and stubborn resistance until the front line of Union troops poured in a most murderous volley of musketry along the whole line which checked them and they commenced gradually to fall back to a line of breastworks, thrown up by them to provide against a reverse. The Union troops now made a charge and the rebels broke in disorder and confusion, and did not attempt to make another stand but fled in every direction. The disaster of the morning had now been turned into victory and the army inspired by success pursued the routed rebels, driving them through the camp occupied in the morning and over Cedar Creek, capturing over two thousand prisoners and nearly the entire trains and artillery. The cavalry then pursued the routed army of Gen. Early, making additional captures. The 22d Iowa went into camp on the same ground occupied in the morning. Total loss of the regiment in this brilliant battle was seventy-seven in killed wounded and prisoners, the names of whom will be found appended.

On the morning of the 20th the brigade was sent out in the direction of Strasburg capturing a portion of the rebel army that had fled to the mountains. The 22d Iowa was ordered up the Blue Ridge where they succeeded in taking a number of prisoners, the mountain side was literally covered with guns and accoutrements, marking the trail of the demoralized and scattered army of Gen. Early. The regiment returned to camp on the 23d and remained without any change of the military situation until the 9th of November, when the army was withdrawn to a position on the Opequan, between Cedar Creek and Winchester, four miles from the latter place. The positions of the different Corps were not materially changed, and the army in a few days, with strong fortifications thrown up on the crest of a range of hills, occupied an impregnable

position. On the 13th a force of the enemy appeared in front and threatened an attack, but finding our army too well fortified, withdrew and fell back in the direction of New Market and was pursued with the cavalry under Gen. Talbot.

The 22d Iowa occupied a position in the line on the left of the 2d brigade, commanded by Brevet Brig. Gen. Molineaux, the brigade occupying the ground to the left of the Winchester road, and had built log cabins for quarters, expecting to lay at this point all winter.

On the 30th day of December orders were received to move. Accordingly broke camp and marched to Stevenson's Depot, (it being the base for supplies for the army operating in the Shenandoah valley) went into camp on a range of hills, protecting the depot by a line forming a semi-circle, crossing the Winchester pike road. The troops went vigorously to work and again built winter quarters. The ground being covered with snow and the weather very cold they suffered severely. On the 6th of January, 1865 Gen. Grover received orders to report with his command at Baltimore. Accordingly broke camp and marched to the above named depot, Stevenson, and from there were conveyed by rail via Harper's Ferry to Baltimore city, arriving at the latter place at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 7th. Here were quartered in barracks until the 11th, at which time everything was loaded on board of steamship Illinois. The ship drawing too much water to cross the bar with her whole freight, the 22d was ordered on board the transport Manhattan, and proceeded up the Chesapeake Bay to Annapolis, at which place they re-embarked on the above named steamship and ran to Fortress Monroe, where they took on board 15 days rations for the brigade and put to sea on the 13th, under sealed orders, weather being calm the voyage was quite a pleasant one. About sunset on the 16th cast anchor at the mouth of the Savannah river off Fort Pulaski and remained until the 18th when we hove anchor and sailed round in a semi-circle for about two hours and again cast anchor off Tybe Island, the river being obstructed so the ship could not get up to the city of Savannah. On the morning of the 19th disembarked on the transport Fountain and ran up the river to within seven miles of the city, at which place she ran aground and laid all night. On the morning of the 20th got off the bar and proceeded on up the river to the city of Savannah and landed at noon. Marched through the city to the Charleston & Savannah Rail Road Depot and were quartered in the rail road buildings where we remained until Sherman's

army had all left the city, when we moved out into the defences and went into Camp. It was now expected that the Reg't would remain at the post of Savannah and the men commenced arranging and fitting up the camp in which they spared no labor to make it both pleasant and comfortable. Shade trees were set out and shanties erected and white-washed, forming a most beautiful contrast with the dark green of the pine shade trees. The duty was very heavy while on the defences, the men being constantly employed either on guard or on the breast works. The regiment was here nearly two months.

On the 8th of March orders were received to prepare for transportation. On the 12th embarked on the steamship Yazoo for the department of North Carolina. This order caused quite a feeling of despondency among the soldiers. They had hoped that on their arrival at the post of Savannah that their field service was at an end, and had anticipated a season of comparative rest. But the receipt of these orders dispelled all these bright hopes, and after a small share of swearing and a good deal of grumbling, with their usual alacrity the men went to work to make the necessary preparations for the anticipated movement.

On the 16th the regiment arrived and disembarked at Moorehead City, N. C., and proceeded by rail to Newbern the same night. Orders were received to prepare to take the field at once. In accordance therewith the regiment was completely clothed, armed and equipped.

About this time Gen. Sherman having communicated with Gen Schofield at Kingston, on the Moorehead & Raleigh R. R., removed his base of supplies to Morehead City. The Quarter Master's department not having sufficient force to perform the vast amount of labor necessary to supply so large an army as was concentrated at and near Goldsborough, the 22d Iowa was ordered to report to Gen. Eastman, Gen. Sherman's Chief Q. M., at Moorehead City. Accordingly on the 20th the regiment arrived and reported for duty at that place.

Remained at this point, performing a great amount of labor in the Quarter Master's department until the 2d of April, at which time received orders to embark on board the Steamship Cassandra and proceed again to Savannah. Arrived once more in the Forest City on the 6th, disembarked and encamped near the defences, where we remained until the 11th.

While here the brigade was reorganized and designated the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 10th A. C., Brevet Major General

Birge commanding Div., Col. H. Graham com'dg Brig, which was composed of the 22d, 24th, 28th Iowa, 128th and 159th New York, and 13th Conn.

On the night of the 10th of May orders were received to be ready to march to Augusta, Ga., at 8 A. M. of the 11th. After storing all its surplus equipage and baggage the brigade took up its line of march and passing through Scriven and Burk counties arrived at its destination, Augusta, on the 19th day of May. The troops suffered some as the weather was very hot on the march. The distance from Savannah to Augusta is 130 miles. The men were more dissatisfied with this march than any previous one they had made, as they were well aware there was no more fighting to be done, and having to make such a march at this season of the year, with their term of service so nearly expired, the men felt that they were this time abused. The three Iowa regiments marched through the city of Augusta, and crossed the river into South Carolina, the nest of secession, and where Rebellion was hatched, and encamped on Shultzer's hill near the town of Hamburg, in a beautiful and healthy location.

Capt. Cree with his company was sent to Athens, Ga., for provost duty and Capt. Shockey with his company to Wainsville for similar duty. The regiment had little to do while in South Carolina. On the 6th day of June the following order was received :

HEAD QUARTERS POST AUGUSTA, Ga., June 6, 1865.

General Orders No. 11.

In compliance with orders from Head Quarters Department of the South, the following regiments whose terms of service expire before the 30th September, will prepare to rendezvous at Savannah with a view of being mustered out of the service, 22d, 24th, and 28th Iowa, and 128th and 131st New York.

Officers and Men :

I congratulate you that the time has arrived when you may return to your homes and families and once again resume the peaceful avocations of life. You have faithfully and bravely fought for your country, and can always bear in your hearts the proud consciousness of having done your duty. I, who have had the honor of fighting with you, can testify to your valor and good conduct on the field—your obedience to orders and discipline while on the march and in camp.

In thus bidding you good bye, on your approaching departure to your distant homes, let me express to you my thanks and appreciation for your soldierly behavior and the hope that your families may enjoy the peace you have so gloriously won.

EDWARD L. MOLINEUX,
Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

HENRY LAWRENCE, Lt. and Post Adj't.

In obedience to the above order preparations were made to return to Savannah. The regiment accordingly took up its line of march on the 20th arriving at Savannah on the 25th, making the march in five and a half days, the distance being 137 miles by this road through Waineborough and Springfield. This march was a hard and disagreeable one. It commenced raining on the first day's march enough to wet the men's clothing and blankets through and continued falling in torrents until we reached Savannah.

Preparations were at once made to muster out the regiment, and muster out rolls were complete on the 20th day of July. The regiment was mustered out the service by Capt. Moulton, of the 30th Maine Inf., and was ordered to proceed to Davenport, Iowa, for final payment and discharge. Embarked on the Steamship Fairbanks on the morning of the 22d and reached Baltimore, via Fortress Monroe, on the 25th, after a very pleasant voyage of 4 days, and were quartered in the Soldiers' Rest where they remained until the following morning, when they took the cars for Pittsburg, arriving at the latter place on the following evening, and were escorted by the city Brass Band to the Reception Hall, where they were received by the Ladies of the city and provided with a splendid supper. Were then escorted back to the depot and took the cars for Davenport, Iowa, arriving on the morning of the 27th of July. Here for the first time in three years the regiment stepped upon the soil of their own beloved State and, being formed in line in the scorching sun, were permitted to listen to a harangue of a Davenport lawyer for full half an hour, which, the reader may be assured, was fully appreciated. After this glorious reception by the enthusiastic, patriotic and generous people of Davenport the regiment had the privilege of marching over hills and through ravines for three miles to Camp Kinsman, where they had the satisfaction of providing for themselves a little hard tack and sow belly. Such was the reception given by the people of this proud city to the re-

turning heroes who had, for three long years, fought her battles in the service of their country.

The regiment was paid and discharged on the 3d of August, by Major E. O. Carter, Paymaster U. S. A. and on the morning of the 4th was disbanded when they started to meet their loved ones at home. Seven companies from Johnson county took the cars for Iowa City. Arriving there they were received with the greatest enthusiasm and a warm welcome home. The Ladies of Iowa City had a bountiful and magnificent dinner prepared for them at Metropolitan Hall to which they did full justice.

On the 11th the regiment with all other soldiers, was invited, with their families, to a dinner on the Fair Grounds which was got up in a grand barbecue style, which was the best dinner we had had for three years. After dinner had a short drill, Major John H. Gearkee commanding, when we returned homeward with the proud consciousness of having done our whole duty in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union and Free Institutions.

The regiment has participated in more than twenty battles, sieges and skirmishes—has made the circuit of the so called Southern Confederacy and has travelled by land and water more than fifteen thousand miles. It has had over one thousand members, yet but four hundred and thirty-seven, rank and file, for muster out. Such are the ravages of war. May our country never again be compelled to bear its terrible scourge.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE 22D IOWA, AT THE BATTLE
OF PORT GIBSON, MISS., MAY 1ST, 1863.

NAMES.	RANK.	Co.	REMARKS.
David P. Robinson,...	Private,	B,	Killed,.....
John Whittington,....	"	H,	"
D. J. Davis,.....	Adjutant,	"	Wounded,.....
Thomas Harper,.....	Private,	B,	"
William Franklin,....	"	"	"
John J. Childs,.....	"	C,	"
James J. Moore,.....	"	D,	"
George Remley,.....	"	F,	"
Sidney Barker,.....	"	"	"
E. L. Pardee,.....	"	G,	"
Daniel W. Henderson.	Lieut.,	H,	"
S. S. Garrison,.....	Private,	"	Mortally,.....
Alexander Zike,.....	"	"	"
Jeremiah Daniels,....	"	"	Wounded
Wenzel Zike,.....	"	K,	Mortally
W. M. DeCamp,.....	Lieut.,	G,	Severe.....

AT CHAMPION HILL NO LOSS.

AT BLACK-RIVER BRIDGE.

Patrick Monaghan,...	Private,	K,	Wounded,
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ASSAULT AND SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND PRISONERS LOST TO THE 22D IOWA,
FROM MAY 20th, 1863, TO JULY 4th, 1863.

W. M. Stone,.....	Colonel,	....	Wounded
Harvey Graham,	Lieut. Col.	....	Prisoner
J. B. Atherton,.....	Major ,...	....	Wounded
Thomas J. Chamberlain	Private,...	A,	Killed
John McGure,.....	Sergeant,.	"	Wounded
William Johnson,....	Private,...	"	"
John H. Gearkee,....	Captain,...	B,	"
John Remick,.....	1st Lieut.,	"	"

THE LOSS AT VICKSBURG—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	Co.	REMARKS.
Richard Arthur,.....	1st Serg.,..	B,	Wounded.
David Jordan,.....	Private,..	"	Killed.....
Christian Detwiler,..	" ..	"	Wounded.
H. D. Sumner,.....	" ..	"	"
August Fisher,.....	" ..	"	Prisoner
Thomas Harper,.....	" ..	"	Wounded and Pris'r
G. Tomlin,.....	" ..	"	Prisoner
John W. Boots,.....	Corp	"	"
Earnest Haberstroh,..	Private,..	"	Wounded,
Alfred P. King,.....	" ..	"	"
John Paulis,.....	" ..	"	"
John R. Scaggs,.....	" ..	"	"
Lafayette F. Mullins,.	Captain, ..	C,	"
Neil Murray,.....	1st Lieut.,	"	"
D. H. Morris,.....	Corp.,	"	"
Joseph T. Cushatt,..	Private,..	"	Killed.....
David H. Norris,.....	Corp.,	"	Wounded.
Jackson F. Newell,..	Private....	"	"
Emanuel Bair,.....	" ..	"	Wounded and Pris'r.
George Campbell,....	" ..	"	" ..
Asa Dixon,.....	" ..	"	"
M. H. Mitlin,.....	" ..	"	Prisoner.
John L. Green,.....	" ..	"	Killed.....
Henry B. Jack,.....	" ..	"	Prisoner
John W. Jack,.....	" ..	"	Wounded and Pris'r
Sammel Kester,.....	" ..	"	Wounded.....
James McIntosh,.....	" ..	"	"
Thomas McKeever,..	" ..	"	"
William McKeever,..	" ..	"	"
Reuben W. Miles,....	" ..	"	"
William M. Mann,....	" ..	"	"
George McQueen,....	" ..	"	"
Edward M. Norris,....	" ..	"	"
G. E. Nickoll,.....	" ..	"	"
Samuel Story,	" ..	"	"
William G. Thomas,..	" ..	"	"
Barney Worrell,.....	" ..	"	"
Isaac W. Winchester,.	" ..	"	Killed.....

THE LOST AT VICKSBURG—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	Co.	REMARKS.
Josiah R. Kanady,....	Private ...	C,	Killed.....
Lewis E. Kester,.....	do	do	Wounded.....
Mathew Robb,.....	1st Lieut..	D,	Killed.....
N. G. Pease,.....	Corp.....	do	do
Chester W. Farrer,...	Private ...	do	Wounded.....
Ezra L. Anderson,....	do	do	Killed.....
Abner Barnard,.....	do	do	do
S. R. Connelly,.....	do	do	do
Elvin Drommond,	do	do	do
H. Drummond,	do	do	do
James A. Esshom,....	do	do	do
James Lindsay,.....	do	do	do
Samuel Lloyd,.....	do	do	do
George H. Miller,....	do	do	do
G. W. Marden,.....	do	do	do
Jacob S. Kay,.....	do	do	Mortally, since dead
John A. Robb,.....	do	do	Killed
G. W. Buchanan,....	do	do	Wounded.....
J. D. Mock,.....	do	do	do
Cyrus McConnell,....	do	do	do
Thomas B. Tate,.....	do	do	do
H. F. Rogers,.....	do	do	Prisoner.....
Benj. Radcliff.....	Corp.	E,	Killed
Henry W. Archer,....	Private ...	do	do
Andrew Green,.....	do	do	do
Abner Magee,.....	do	do	do
John Stallcup,.....	do	do	do
Andrew Turner,	do	do	do
George Giltner,.....	Corp.	do	Wounded.....
Isaac Brewer,.....	Private ...	do	do
Matthew Parkhurst,..	do	do	do
L. M. Goodley,.....	Sergt.	do	Wounded and Pris'r
James Kaney,.....	Private ...	do	Killed
John C. Brooks,.....	do	do	Wounded.....
John Butler,.....	do	do	do
Ansel Chamberlain,..	do	do	do
Charles Cackley,.....	do	do	do
H. G. Stallcup,.....	do	do	Wounded and Pris'r

THE LOSS AT VICKSBURG—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	Co.	REMARKS.
J. H. Taylor,.....	Private....	E,	Wounded.....
Charles Tippenhour, ..	do	F,	Killed,
William Secor,.....	do	do	Wounded.....
William G. Perkins,..	do	G,	Killed
T. U. Bartholomew,..	do	do	Wounded since dead.
E. Hostetter,.....	do	do	do do
J. A. Lawson,.....	do	do	do do
David Smith,.....	do	do	do do
John Spencer,.....	do	do	do do
John M. Yockey,....	do	do	do do
John I Mahan,.....	do	do	do
John Shillate,.....	do	do	do

CASUALTIES AT JACKSON, MISS., TO THE 22d IOWA, JULY, 1863.

William Tyler,.....	Private,...	A	Wounded.....
Levi H. Bray,.....	Corp.....	B	do
A. P. King,.....	Private,...	do	do
Joseph Taylor,.....	do	E	do
E. Pickerel,.....	do	H	do
Jacob Zeller,.....	do	do	Mortally since dead..
George Hamilton,....	do	I	do do

NAMES OF PRISONERS CAPTURED NEAR INDIANOLA, TEXAS, ON THE 22d FEBRUARY, 1864.

W. H. Bethel,.....Co. A	William Franklin....Co. F
John Fleming,....." B	Gabail Huffman,...." H
William Gurkee,....." D	Karl Bednar,....." K

NAMES OF PRISONERS CAPTURED NEAR OPELOUSAS, LA., OCT. 24, 1864

Benjamin Markley,...Co. H	Hardy Schell,.....Co. E
Thomas Carr,....." I	W. M. Salver,....." "
Horatio A. Swazey,.. " I	W. Mahan,....." "
Robert Goodey,....." B	

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND PRISONERS OF THE 22d IOWA, AT
WINCHESTER, VA., SEPT. 19, 1864.

NAMES.	RANK.	Co.	REMARKS.
David J. Davis,.....	Capt.	A	Killed
E. H. Wilcox,.....	Corp.	do	Wounded
Noel Morrison,.....	Private,...	do	do
John E. Mead,.....	do	do	do
Solomon McGee,.....	do	do	do
James A. Smith,.....	do	do	do
Chester Hunter,.....	do	do	do
Jacob Erb,.....	do	do	do
J. C. Switzer,.....	do	do	do
Samuel C. Jones,....	Lieut.	do	Taken Prisoner.....
Barney J. Tallman,..	Private ...	do	do
Nicholas H. Boyce,..	do	do	do
Robert J. Smith,.....	do	do	do
James A. Boarts,....	Lieut.	B	Wounded since dead
John D. Bane,.....	1st Sergt..	do	Killed
John McCarty,.....	Private ...	do	do
William Franklin,....	Sergt.	do	Wounded
Andrew Douglas,	Private ...	do	do
George Lannon,.....	do	do	do leg amputat'd
Mark Thomas,.....	do	do	do
John E. Radenbang,...	Sergt.	do	Prisoner
Henry H. Hills,.....	Corp.	do	do
George Maxwell,....	Private ...	do	do
John Densmore,.....	Corp.	C	Wounded
Barney Worrell,....	Private ...	do	do
Henry B. Jack,.....	do	do	do
Jeremiah Adams,....	do	do	do
Adam Bennett,.....	do	do	Wounded since dead
George C. Nicholl,..	Corp.	do	Prisoner
James T. Dailey,....	Private ...	do	do
Joseph H. Holbrook,...	do	D	Wounded since dead
William E. Wilson,..	do	do	do
George Lefever,.....	do	do	do
George H. Vampelt,..	do	do	Wounded since dead
Henry C. Kritzer,....	do	do	Prisoner
Charles H. Stevens,..	do	do	do
Benjamin D. Parks,..	Capt.	E	Killed

LOSS AT WINCHESTER—*Continued.*

NAMES.	RANK.	Co.	REMARKS.
Washington Warren,	Sergt.	E	Wounded.....
Wm. A. Mahan,.....	Private ...	do	do
James Porter,.....	do	do	do
S. C. Byers,.....	do	do	do
Nicholas Moles,.....	do	do	do
Sam. D. Lain,.....	do	do	do
A. Macklin,.....	do	do	do
U. S. Stallcup,.....	Corp.	do	Prisoner.....
Benj. F. Pickersel,....	do	do	do
J. B. Gardener,.....	do	do	do
Thomas Anderson,....	Private ...	do	do
J. M. Anderson,.....	do	do	do
H. Webb,.....	do	do	do
H. G. Stallcup,.....	do	do	do
Joseph Knapp,.....	do	F	Killed
Alvin W. Pinney,....	do	do	do
Alfred B. Cree,.....	Capt.	do	Wounded.....
George W. Handy,....	Lient.	do	do
James M. Hopwood,...	Corp.	do	do
Emory Wescott,.....	do	do	do
David H. Ealey,.....	Private ...	do	do arm amputat'd
Joseph Fox,.....	do	do	do
Jacob Hurt,.....	do	do	do
Peter Schilling,.....	do	do	do
Conrad Strickler,....	do	do	do
John Rafter,.....	do	do	do mortally
John W. Kinsey,....	do	do	do
James A. Pinney,....	do	do	do and Prisoner.
Philip H. Burgy,....	do	do	Missing
Cyrus, Wical,.....	Sergt.	G	Killed
Henry Tharp,.....	Private ...	do	do
John K. Duncan,.....	1st Sergt..	do	Wounded.....
David R. Schockey,...	Sergt.	do	do
John W. Grewell,....	do	do	do
Hiram Toms,.....	Corp.	do	do & arm amp...
Nathaniel E. Ells,....	Private ...	do	do
David H. Minor,.....	Sergt.	H	Killed
H. F. Devault,.....	Corp.	do	Wounded.....

LOSS AT WINCHESTER—*Continued.*

NAMES.	RANK.	Co.	REMARKS.
George Flint,.....	Corp.	H	Wounded.....
Joseph Armstrong,...	Private ...	do	do
Jacob Pfaff,.....	do	do	do
Luther Ullum,.....	do	do	do
Charles Parcell,.....	do	do	do
John Carmichael,...	do	do	do
John Walt,.....	1st Serg. ...	do	Prisoners
E. B. Judson,.....	Corp.	do	do
E. H. Goodeson,.....	do	do	do
Anthony Bowers,...	Private ...	do	do
Alex. Miller,	do	do	do
James Stearns,.....	do	do	do
Gared Stradler,.....	do	do	do
Joseph Clure,.....	do	do	do
Jeremiah Daniel,.....	do	do	do
Hugh M. Caldwell,...	do	do	do
Uriah Kimberly,.....	do	I	Killed
Clem Baker,.....	Sergt.	do	Wounded since dead
John Poland,.....	Corp.	do	do
Joshua Fowle,.....	do	do	do
Thomas Carr,.....	Private ...	do	do
Francis McRenolds,...	do	do	do
Edward Mullins,.....	do	do	do since dead..
David Connelly,.....	do	do	do and Prisoner
George Edmonds,...	do	do	Prisoner
Jacob J. Frank,.....	Sergt.	K	Killed
Jacob Stober,.....	Private ...	do	Wounded.....
Oliver P. Hull,.....	Lient.	do	Prisoner
Simon Taylor,.....	Corp.	do	do
Loren G. Cutler,.....	Private ...	do	do Escaped
Wenzel Zika,.....	do	do	do
E. G. White,	Lient Col... ..	do	Wounded
George A. Remley,...	Sergt Ma.j ...	do	Killed.

CASUALTIES AT FISHER HILL, VA., SEPT. 22, 1864.

NAMES.	RANK.	Co.	REMARKS.
David Higbee,.....	Sergt.....	.....	Wounded.....
Paul Miller,]......	Prin. Mus..	.....	do
John Heck,.....	Corp.....	K	do
Jacob Betner,.....	Private ...	do	do
Calvin Duke,.....	do	I	do

LIST OF CASUALTIES OCCURRING IN THE 22d IOWA, OCTOBER 19th
1864, AT CEDAR CREEK, VA.

Calvin H. Bane,.....	1st Sergt. ...	A	Wounded.....
Peter B. Boarts,	Sergt.	do	do
Oscar B. Lee,.....	do	do	do since dead...
J. B. Hughes,	Corp.....	do	do
Wm. H. Bechtel,	do	do	do
S. S. Street,.....	do	do	do
E. J. C. Bealer,.....	do	do	do
A. J. Hamilton,.....	Private ...	do	do
Edward Mulliern,.....	do	B	do
Christian Dodt,.....	do	do	do
Lafayette F. Mullins,.	Capt.	C	do
Taylor Pierce,	1st Sergt...	do	do
George Cooney,	do	do	do
Johnathan Guthrie,..	Private ...	do	do
Lewis W. Smithart, .	do	do	do
Robert I. Bean,.....	do	do	do
George W. Shawhan, .	do	do	do
Jeremiah Adams,	do	do	do
W. F. Straier,	do	do	do
Anthony McKeever,..	do	do	do
Robert W. Davis,....	1st Lieut. .	do	Prisoner.....
Benjamin Wert,.....	Corp.	do	do
George S. Post,.....	do	do	do
Hugh Sinclair,.....	Sergt.	D	Wounded.....
Samuel Byerly,.....	Private ...	do	Mortally since dead.
James Moore,.....	do	do	Wounded.....
Samuel R. Connelly,.,	do	do	do
Philip S. Stone,.....	dp	do	do
Joel Webb,.....	do	do	Prisoner.....
Calvin H. Brug,.....	do	do	do

LOSS AT CEDAR CREEK—*Continued.*

NAMES.	RANK.	Co.	REMARKS.
Edward Dudley,.....	1st Lieut..	E	Wounded.....
G. D. Ulrich,.....	1st Sergt..	do	do
O. J. Shoemaker,....	Sergt.	do	do
John Giltner,.....	Corp.	do	do
C. R. Kackley,.....	Private ...	do	do
John Motes,.....	do	do	do
Jehill McDonald,....	do	do	do
E. J. Shoemaker,....	do	do	Prisoner.....
E. W. Lively,.....	do	do	do
J. W. Jennings,....	do	do	do
A. Myers,.....	do	do	do
J. Wiley,.....	do	do	do
Amos M. Scott,.....	do	F	Killed,
A. B. Cree,.....	Capt.	do	Wounded.....
T. S. Loveland,.....	1st Sergt..	do	do
Richard H. Gabril,...	Sergt.	do	do
James M. Ferneau,...	Private ...	do	do since dead..
Edward Morgan,.....	do	do	do
Isaac Struble,.....	do	do	do
George Kibler,.....	do	do	do
George W. Bell,.....	do	do	Prisoner.....
J. N. Halderman,	Corp.	do	do
Lewis Gobin,.....	Private ...	do	do
Francis M. Payn,....	do	do	do
George W. Shockey, ..	Capt.	G	Wounded.....
John Loder,.....	Private ...	do	do
Albert T. Baker,.....	do	do	do
Charles Kepford,....	do	do	do
Thomas Wood,.....	do	do	do
Andrew L. Crain,....	do	do	Prisoner.....
Charles F. Hariley,...	Capt.	H	Wounded.....
George W. Reynolds,	Sergt.	do	do since dead..
Caleb Eddy,.....	Corp.	do	do
Marion Blaylock,....	Private ...	do	do
James Holt,.....	do	do	do
James R. P. Rowe,...	do	do	do
Francis O. Flint,....	Drummer ..	do	Prisoner.....
Nicholas O. Messenger	1st Lieut..	I	Wounded.....

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LOSS AT CEDAR CREEK—*Continued.*

NAMES.	RANK.	Co.	REMARKS.
James M. Bonham...	Private ...	I	Wounded.....
W. W. Morsman,....	Capt.	do	Prisoner.....
Frank Booth,.....	Private ...	do	do
Oliver Crocker,.....	do	do	do
David Connelly,	do	do	do
George W. Clark,....	Capt.	K	Wounded.....
W. J. Oldacre,.....	Sergt.	do	Prisoner.....
Charles Bowen,	Private ...	do	do

DEATH CAUSED BY ACCIDENTS.

Charles McDonald, Private, Co. C, Drowned in Red River, May 11, 1864; Noble A. Rodgers, Co. D, drowned in Miss., Sept. 19, 1862; Jacob Berry, Co. I, killed by Railroad accident, Sept. 4, 1863.

